

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An animal integration vector and methods for its use in the insertion of an exogenous nucleic acid into the genome of a whole animal are provided. The vectors of the subject invention include a pair of transposase recognized insertion sequences, e.g., P element transposase recognized insertion sequences (such as P element derived 31 base pair inverted repeats), flanking at least one transcriptionally active gene that is located sufficiently proximal to one of the transposase recognized insertion sequences, e.g., P-feet, to provide for the desired genome integration. In practicing the subject methods, a vector as described above carrying an exogenous or endogenous nucleic acid is introduced into a target animal under conditions sufficient for entry into the animal and its cells resulting in transposition of the exogenous nucleic acid from the vector into the animal genome, i.e., in the genome of at least a portion of the cells making up the animal. The subject methods find use in a variety of transformation applications, including research, polypeptide synthesis and therapeutic applications.

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